

# DAILY NEVADA STATE JOURNAL.

VOL. 21.

RENO, WASHOE COUNTY, NEVADA. WEDNESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 3, 1884.

NO. 132.

## PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

**DR. J. J. MOORE,**  
DENTAL SURGEON,  
Office at Dr. Wagner's residence, opposite  
the Depot Hotel.

Makes a specialty of filling and extracting teeth. Save your natural teeth by having them filled in TIME.

**A. DAWSON, M. D.**

OFFICE IN SUNDERLAND'S BUILDING,  
Rooms and 4.  
Residence on West Street between Commercial  
Row and Second Street, myself.

**F. R. WAGGONER, M. D.,**  
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON  
Residence and Office—North side of C. P.  
railroad track opposite Depot Hotel.

**W. BERGMAN,**  
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON  
Reno, Washoe Co., Nev.

OFFICE—Second street, next door to JOURNAL  
Building.

**LUMBER.**

**WASHOE MILL & LUMBER CO.**

(Successors to C. A. Bragg & Co.)

Paving Mill and Box Factory.

DEALERS IN—

Redwood and Oregon Lumber, Doors, Sash,  
Blinds, Mouldings, Brackets, Lathes, Pickets,  
Pine and Redwood Stilings and Shakes, Fencing and Fence Posts.

Stove Wood and Slabs;

ORDERS FOR BOXES,

AND ALL KINDS OF MILL WORK.

Promptly attended to. Office—Third street,  
opposite C. P. R. R. Branch yard, corner Third  
and Balston streets, Western Addition; tele-  
phone connection.

WM. HENRY,  
Manager.

**THE PIONEER BLACKSMITH**

And Wagon Shop.

Corner Sierras Street and the Plaza, Reno, Nov.

**J. L. McFARLIN,** Proprietor.

**THE OLDEST ESTABLISHMENT IN RENO**  
and the best prepared to do all kinds of  
blacksmithing, repairing, painting and finishing  
of wagons, carriages and agricultural im-  
plements, etc., in first-class style and at prices  
that will not be exceeded. Our services in  
sawing, breaking and planing, will receive  
prompt attention. Farming implements and  
machinery of all kinds a specialty, and all ex-  
tras promptly furnished on application.

**WAGONS BUGGIES AND EXCELSIOR CARTS**

MADE TO ORDER.

My facilities for doing all kinds of work in  
my line are superior to any in the State.

J. L. McFARLIN.

(Graduates in Pharmacy.)

**THE LEADING DRUGGISTS**

OF—

**Washoe County**

**RENO, NEVADA.**

Respectfully solicit your patronage.

**Low prices consistent with purity.**

Faithful and prompt attention.

DRUGGISTS.

**S. J. HODKINSON & CO.**

Fresh Drugs, Druggists' Sundries,

TOILET ARTICLES, PERFEINS, ETC.

Fine Brands of Cigars.

**RENO MARBLE WORKS,**

W. E. LINDSEY, Proprietor.

Virginia Street, below Second.

**Grave Stones and Monuments**

Nothing but the best Italian marble used.

Best native granite used for bases.

**ESTRAY NOTICE.**

AT MY RANCH TWO AND ONE HALF

miles southwest from Reno there is an

estray young animal, either a mule or

horse colored red with some white about shoulder

and flanks. I believe the animal belongs

to some of my neighbors.

W. WEBSTER.

Aug. 20.

**M. T. BARNETT,**

Dealer in

**GROCERIES and PROVISIONS.**

FRESH FRUIT,

VEGETABLES, POULTRY, APPLES, TROUT

Virginia Street, Reno, Nevada.

in 20 ft.

**A PRIZE**

Send six cents for post

office and receive free, a

handsome book of goods which will help you to

more money right away than anything else in

this world. All of either sex, succeed from

first hour. The broad road to fortune opens

before the workers, absolutely sure. At once

TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine.

dress

Send six cents for post

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# DAILY NEVADA STATE JOURNAL

C. C. Powning Editor & Proprietor

WEDNESDAY.....SEPTEMBER 3, 1884.

FOR PRESIDENT.

JAS. G. BLAINE,  
OF MAINE.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT.

JOHN A. LOGAN.  
OF ILLINOIS.

THE DEMOCRACY AND MORONISM.

A Democratic paper says that the Republicans complain because Cleveland does not make some "radical" declaration on the Mormon question. Our contemporary is mistaken. The complaint is not that he does not assume an extreme position on this great issue, but that he does not touch the subject at all; and neither does his party nor any prominent man in it. The question of polygamy is the burning issue of the day. It is the natural successor of the slavery issue, and the sole survivor of the twin villainies. While the civil power of the Government has been for years ineffectually directed towards the eradication of this cancer in the body politic, and the Christian people of the country have regarded its existence as a disgrace and a crime, the Democratic party has by its silence given the Mormons encouragement in the countenance of their shocking practices and in setting the laws of the country at defiance. The efforts of the Mormons to have Utah admitted into the Union have always been encouraged by that party, and there is every reason to believe, that should the Democratic party obtain control of the Government it would promptly admit Utah despite and with its polygamous practices. Certainly every indication points that way, and it is a significant fact that every Mormon publication, and the entire Mormon people in Utah shout lustily and in chorus for the Democratic ticket, and with equal vigor and unanimity denounce Blaine and the Republican party. Charles Sumner stigmatized the institution of slavery as "the sum of all villainies," and the Democratic party may be truthfully termed the friend and apologist for everything that is villainous. It seems to be a part of its mission and a necessity of its existence that it should have to coddle. Deprived of its favorite pet in the death of human slavery at the hands of the Republican party, it now clasps the next most abhorrent deformity to its bosom and adopts it as its own. It is not that Cleveland nor the Democratic party fail to give out radical utterances on the Mormon issue that they are criticized. It is because they are openly, palpably and notoriously giving aid and comfort to the Mormons in their law defying course, and by implication if not by a positive bargain assuring them of protection in their peculiar institution in the event of Democratic success.

## LOGAN AND THE WOOL TARIFF.

The most absurd statement that we have yet seen in the campaign is that the action of General Logan in the Senate was antagonistic to the interests of the wool-growers. A reference to the pages of the Congressional record will give a conclusive answer to this charge.

When the bill for the revision of the tariff was under consideration in the Senate, February 20, 1883, Mr. Sherman moved an amendment to the schedule on wools, increasing the duties on wools proposed in the bill. The Chairman of the Committee on Finance objected to the amendment because the adoption would necessitate a change in a number of items in the bill referring to woollen goods. On this General Logan made a strong plea for the adoption of the amendment. He said the argument against the amendment was in effect that "it will take time to change the list in reference to other goods, therefore we will examine the question as to whether injustice has been done to the wool-growers or not." General Logan said he did not consider this fair treatment of an important industry. "It," he said, "wool-growers of this country have not had a fair deal, as we may call it, in the bill, it is due from the Senate of the United States that we should examine it and give them what is fair and right."

General Logan said he was satisfied, from an examination of the bill, that the reduction on wool proposed was too great, when compared with that on the articles, and he demanded justice for the farmers. Changes had been made on other articles during the consideration of the bill, "yet when a change is asked in reference to this great production of the farming community of this country, we are told that it will dis-

arrange other classifications, and therefore it must not be looked into." General Logan went on to say:

I do not believe in that kind of argument. I do not believe in that kind of procedure. If the Senator from Vermont has facts in his possession to show that the wool interest of this country is properly protected under the bill and has a fair rate of duty on wool in accordance with the rule that runs through the bill, that is one thing; but it is demonstrable if it is so, and he is the proper person to show it. If he cannot show that these persons have all that they are entitled to, or all in fact that they ought to have, I shall vote for this amendment, believing at least that I shall be doing justice to a class of people who have very few representatives when we come to the Congress of the United States. When I say "representatives," I mean representatives selected from that class of people.

I shall say to the Chairman of the Finance Committee that if the wool interests demand this increase as it is given here, whatever change is necessary in the schedule in regard to manufactured woolens or manufactured cloths of any kind or character, carpets or whatever they may be that has been made necessary by this change, I am ready to vote it. I am ready to do justice to those people the same as I would to the wool-growers. But let us examine the question fairly and not have it laid aside, because it might interfere with some other part of the schedule that it would perhaps take an hour to change.

I notice that if you undertake to change the tariff on bottles that hold whisky or beer it sets a portion of the Senate in great excitement. If you undertake to change the duty on any article connected with any manufacture of that kind it is very exciting; why I do not know. I cannot tell. There are reasons given for it, arguments made, speech after speech made in reference to certain interests; but when you come to ask for this great interest in this country that an examination be made to see whether they have been fairly treated, and you are asked to increase the duty upon this great article and make it satisfactory to the best judges in this country, who have come here, quite a number of wool-growers, I have seen men myself from my own part of the country who say that this tariff is destructive to their interests, and they insist that the duty shall be increased and if necessary the duty on woollen goods increased to correspond with it; and I believe that they are correct. They ought to be heard, and their arguments ought to be listened to and their words taken the same as the words of gentlemen who manufacture bottles, or who come from across the water and dictate to Congress that bottles ought to be put on the free list.

Mr. Vanderbilt's pretended reasons for parting with Maud S. are taken by some of the Eastern journals with many grains of allowance and his pretended philanthropy is seriously called into question. Mr. Vanderbilt has stated that the worry and annoyance of being constantly pestered to trot his dog gave Bonner the option of her purchase so that she should not be put on the turf again. But it is shown that there is a good deal of thrift in his pretended sentiment, and that Maud S. has been better investment to him than most of his railroad stocks. It is now shown that he originally paid \$21,000 for the mare, and that for the past four years, and under his ownership she has trotted in races and "hippodromes" exhibitions the records of which show her a winner of \$23,000 in prizes. Having more than paid for herself she is now sold for \$40,000 to Bonner. All of his talk about sentiment is set down as the merest bosh, and as entirely inconsistent with his previously developed character. He sold her because he was afraid that Jay Eye See might beat her record in which event the glory attending her ownership would have dwindled to a secondary place, and as a cold business proposition her value would have greatly depreciated. "Biz is Biz" with Vanderbilt, all of the time.

Will people ever cease to be careless? Probably not. Scarcely a day passes but the story of some casualty or fatality is sent over the wires the result of carelessness. On Sunday three persons were killed near Shelbyville, Indiana, by arsenical poisoning. It seems that arsenic which had been purchased to kill rats, was put in a baking powder can and placed with other articles used in cooking, and was by mistake put into the bread. It would be a harsh judgment to say that it served them right, but there can be no excuse for such carelessness. With these constantly occurring examples published almost daily, one might reasonably suppose that such accidents would be rare, but on the contrary they seem to be multiplying.

The Philadelphia Press adduces the following most convincing argument that wages are higher here than in England; one that will appeal to the patriotism of every Cleveland man in the country, and especially the gentle hermits of Harvard and Yale. Here is the proof:

"Received payment for executing Patrick Morrisey the sum of \$650.  
GROVER CLEVELAND."  
"Received payment for executing Patrick O'Connell, at Dublin Castle, the sum of ten pounds (\$10—\$50.) JOHN MARWOOD."

Probably Cleveland was in favor of a high protective tariff on hemp about that time, but since the hanging privilege has passed into other hands he has become a free trader.

The criticisms of the Democratic papers on Logan's "illiteracy" are very amusing, considering their sources. They remind us of an incident that occurred in the California Legislature some years ago. The member from Colusa was a Missouri Democrat, whose peculiarity of speech was frequently the subject of ridicule by a Connecticut Republican, who was also a member. One day, after an amusing tilt between them, the Democrat arose in his seat, and pointing his finger with withering scorn towards his Connecticut antagonist, said slowly, deliberately and impressively: "Mr. Speaker; I have never saw a man from the State of Connecticut that could talk the American language correct."

The whisky pool has finally been re-established. Under the new agreement, which goes into effect to-day and is to be in force one year, distillers are not permitted to go beyond forty per cent. of their capacity. Houses not running shall sell their distilling capacity to the pool at a stipulated price. No member is permitted to buy another's running capacity. St. John and the prohibitionists have a tough organization to buck against.

The Fifth Avenue, N. Y., telegraphic correspondent of the Alta, whose letters are evidently written in the Alta office, says that Andy Johnson when President declared Hendricks to be the greatest man then in the United States Senate. It will be remembered, however, that Andy's opinion of Senators was badly mixed about that time.

All of the talk about running Hawley for Congress is the sheerest nonsense. In the first place he does not want the position and in the second he is ineligible under the constitutional provision which prohibits any judicial officer from being elected to any other office during the judicial term for which he was elected.

The Republican State Central Committee of California will open the campaign next Saturday evening in twenty-three different towns and cities. Ex-Minister Sargent will speak in San Bernardino, and the "Silver Tongued" Tom Fitch at Stockton, both of whom will continue in harness throughout the campaign.

Matters between France and China remain in status quo. A temporary truce has been declared pending negotiations in Pekin. The first dose which China received appears to have made her sick; to have knocked her out on the first round.

Mrs. Elizabeth Cody Stanton has lived to cast her first vote. She voted on Monday at the school election in Johnstown, N. Y. Her patient labors in the cause of woman's suffrage have not been entirely unrewarded.

Vermont held her election yesterday and to-day's dispatches will give us the result of the first gun of the campaign.

### Butler's Stumping Tour.

General Butler left New York at 6 o'clock Sunday evening on an extended stumping tour through the Northwestern States via the New York Central and Michigan Central roads. He will arrive at Detroit at 2:50 A. M. Monday, and will speak there in the evening. On Tuesday he will speak at Grand Rapids in the afternoon and at Muskegon in the evening. From Muskegon he will go to Chicago and deliver an address at the lake front on Wednesday evening. Leaving Chicago Thursday morning he will reach Minneapolis on Friday, and deliver an address at the State Fair of Minnesota in the afternoon. On Saturday he will speak at Northfield, on Monday evening, September 8th, he will speak at Des Moines, Tuesday at Omaha, Neb., Wednesday at Topeka, Kas., and returning he will probably deliver addresses at various places along the route, reaching New York about September 15th.

### Baldwin Makes a Proposition.

SAN FRANCISCO, September 2. E. J. Baldwin has such faith in his Grinstead stock, that he is willing to make a match for \$5,000 against Lorillard's Mortimer; and he also offered to select four yearlings to run next season at Chicago against four of Lorillard's, \$2,500 on each event; the distances to be one-half, five-eights, three-quarters, and one mile. Lorillard has the proposition under consideration.

The case of Percy Jacobus, ex-Secretary of the Eureka Mining Company, indicted by the San Francisco Grand Jury on fifteen charges of grand larceny, has, owing to Jacobus being sick, been postponed for two weeks.

The Alta compliments Cleveland upon his ability to say no. Maria Halpin has had an unfortunate experience with this trait of Cleveland's character.

Mr. Blaine goes to the State Fair at Manchester, N. H., to-day.

### Butler's Campaign.

PHILADELPHIA, August 30.

At a conference of the National Greenback Labor leaders with General Butler at Williams Grove to-day an aggressive campaign was decided on. General Butler will make four speeches in the State; at Philadelphia, Pittsburg, and two other places not to be determined. A red rose on a green leaf was decided as the Butler badge.

NEW YORK, August 30.—The delegation appointed by the anti-Monopolist party in Saratoga, with representatives from the National Greenback party, anti-Monopoly party and Central Labor Union, to-night agreed upon an electoral ticket, the members of which will cast their votes for General Butler.

### YOUNG MEN! READ THIS.

THE VOLTAIC BELL CO., of Marshall, Mich., offer to send their celebrated ELECTRO-VOLTAIC BELL and other ELECTRIC APPLIANCES on trial for thirty days, to men (young or old) afflicted with nervous debility, loss of vitality and manhood, and all kindred troubles.

Also for rheumatism, neuralgia, paralysis, and many other diseases. Complete restoration to health, vigor and manhood guaranteed. No risk is incurred as thirty days trial is allowed. Write them at once for illustrated pamphlet free.

### \$5,000.

The Nevada Cash Store has received a \$5,000 invoice of Russian Dolmans and circulars, from the great creditors sale of Wallack & Co., New York. These goods will be opened in about a week and will be sold at fifty per cent. less than the cost of manufacture. S. Emerich, Manager.

### French and China War.

The bombardment of Shanghai will no doubt advance the price of tea, but A. J. Clark, having just before the war purchased a splendid lot of tea, will sell at old time prices. The lovers of the fragrant beverage will please give him a call.

WESTFIELD, Mass., Aug. 18, 1882.

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co.—Gentlemen: About five years ago I had a very bad cough, and tried several remedies without any relief, until I was advised by Mr. Whitney, druggist of Gouverneur, N. Y., to try your Cherry Pectoral, which I did, and before I had taken half a bottle, I was entirely cured.

Yours, &c.,  
CHARLES MEACHAM.

### The Latest.

A large and complete assortment of Syrups, just opened, at the Nevada Cash Store. S. Emerich, Manager.

### Ice! Ice!

The Reno Ice Company is now prepared to furnish ice to families or business houses in any quantity desired. Orders left at Lebedt's store on Commercial Row will be promptly filled.

G. W. WILSON,  
My 20-ft  
Manager.

### Sure Cure for Cancer.

I have discovered a sure cure for Cancers and Ulcers, the form of a plaster which I guarantee will cure the worst kind No extra pain with its use. No cure no pay.

MRS. SALVADORE LAGAR MASINO,  
S21-Octis.  
Near Steamboat Springs, Nev.

### Night Watchman.

George W. Mershon, the regular and fully empowered Night Watchman of Reno, is prepared to watch business houses and private residences, etc., and wake parties in the morning. Best of patronage may be seen from the JOURNAL of Dec. 3d, 1882.

doc57

### NEVADA THEATER.

### ONE NIGHT ONLY!

Wednesday, Sept. 3, '84.

### LEW JOHNSON'S

### OLD ORIGINAL

### TENNESSEE

### Jubilee & Plantation Singers!

### Reserved Seats, 75 cts.

### Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

It leads the list as a truly scientific preparation for all blood diseases. If there is a lurking affection of the heart, kidneys, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders.

**ROYAL BAKING POWDER**,  
ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO.,  
106 Wall St., New York.

### IT LEADS ALL.

No other blood-purifying medicine is made, or has ever been prepared, which so completely meets the wants of physicians and the general public as

### SCROFULA.

It cures scrofula about you. Dislodge it and cure it with your system.

### CATARRH.

AYER'S SARSAPARILLA is the true remedy. It has cured numberless cases. It will stop the numerous catarrhal discharges, and remove the sickness of the breath, which are indications of scrofulous origin.

### ULCEROUS SORES.

At the age of two years one of my children was terribly afflicted with ulcerous running sores on its face and neck. At the same time its eyes were swollen, much inflamed, and very sore.

**SCROFULA** and **ULCEROUS SORES** are the only effective medicine must be employed. They united in one medicine.

AYER'S SARSAPARILLA. A few doses produced a perceptible improvement, which, by an adherence to your directions, was continued to a complete and permanent cure. No evidence was ever adduced of the existence of any scrofulous condition; and the treatment of any disorder was entirely determined by more prompt or effectual results.

Yours truly,  
B. F. JOHNSON.

PREPARED BY

DR. J. C. AYER & CO., LOWELL, MASS.

Sold by all Druggists; \$1, six bottles for \$5.

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# DAILY NEVADA STATE JOURNAL

PRICE OF DAILY JOURNAL.  
12 CENTS PER WEEK.

WEDNESDAY.....SEPTEMBER 3, 1884.

## POSTOFFICE HOURS.

The following rules have been adopted for the regulation of business connected with the Reno Postoffice:  
Office hours from 8 to 12 o'clock A. M. and 1 to 8 P. M.  
Money order department will be open from 8 o'clock A. M. to 4 o'clock P. M.  
Sunday hours from 8:30 to 10:30 o'clock.  
ORLANDO EVANS, P. M.  
RENO, May 1, 1884.

## TOWN AND COUNTY.

### BREVITIES.

Ed. Seitz came in from Ogden last evening.  
Jeff Work came over from Carson last night.

El Farrell left for his home in Long Valley yesterday.

Fine soda water, and all the syrups, at Osburn & Shoemaker's.

Ex-Senator Ferguson, of Churchill, was on the streets yesterday.

Mr. McGee and wife, of Churchill, arrived in town Monday evening.

Judah Whitman and Gen. Clark were passengers for the Bay last evening.

A large lot of plaques and artist materials just received at Osburn & Shoemaker's.

The latest, most nutritious and palatable dish in the market is "Germia," for sale by Gallatin & Folsom.

Tommy Oaks, the Truckee butcher, came down yesterday morning to meet his mother, Mrs. Greeno, of Long Valley.

There are a number of persons in Reno who ought to pay their just bills, but they don't seem to be bothered about it.

The "V. & T." engine, "Dayton," ran in yesterday for the first time since being repaired and repainted, looking as neat as a pin.

Adolph Sutro, of Sutro tunnel fame, was a passenger for the Bay on last evening's train, just completing a tour around the world.

It is reported that I. Requa, Superintendent of the Combination Shaft, intends to resign and his place filled by Chas. Forman.

The latest novelties in dry and fancy goods sold cheaper than anywhere else in the State at the Nevada Cash Store, S. Emerich, Manager.

The Misses Flora and Jesse Finlayson entertained their young friends last evening at their home, corner of Lake and Fourth streets.

Mrs. D. B. Lyman and children, of Virginia, who have been at Tahoe the past month, are now "recreating" in Reno, and stopping at the Lake House.

Col. Geo. C. Lyon, editor of the Seattle Post-Intelligencer, has been nominated by the Republicans for the position of Justice of the Peace of the city of Seattle.

Wm. Bryant, whom Constable Nash brought over from Sacramento yesterday morning on a charge of forgery, will have his hearing before Justice Young next Saturday.

Holesworth is engaged in the work of building an addition to Bishop Whittaker's School for Girls. The room will be 16 by 36 feet, and is to be used as a recitation room for the younger pupils.

The most enjoyable entertainment that has visited Reno for months will be the Original Plantation Jubilee Singers at the Nevada Theater to-night. No one can afford to miss it. Reserved seats at Jamison's without extra charge.

Geo. C. Thaxter has made the remarkable average of 93 in his three competitions. Of nearly fifty men competing for places in the California and Nevada Inter-State teams, Mr. Thaxter leads all by several points.

Governor Adams has appointed P. E. Ford, of Virginia City, to fill the unexpired term of the late Matthew Canavan in the Board of County Commissioners. The appointment is one that gives general satisfaction. Mr. Ford is an old resident of the Comstock and a life-long Democrat, well known for his honesty and integrity in the community, and will make a good Commissioner.

**Train Ditched on the Carson and Colorado Road.**

At 5:30 Sunday morning the north-bound express train on the Carson and Colorado Railroad was ditched when passing over a twenty-degree curve two miles north of Summit station. Two Indians were killed and a brakeman, Nat Dow, is reported badly injured. One car of sheep turned upside down, and the smoker almost turned over. Assistance was sent from Bishop and Hawthorne to raise the wreck.

### Delegates.

John Torre, W. J. Hanks, A. C. Cleveland, Judge Bigelow, A. Nichols, J. S. Capron, Alex Wise, Geo. Fletcher, Chas. E. Olney, J. M. Crawford and Thos. Robinson, the most prominent Republicans of the Great East, came in last night en route to Carson.

## THIRD COMPETITION.

Wonderful Shooting—Ten Men Average 90%—All Records Broken.

The Carson Tribune says the rifle shooting done at the Carson Guard range Sunday, the occasion being the third competition for places in the Inter-State team, eclipses anything ever recorded in the United States. The shooting is considered all the more remarkable from the fact that all were first scores. The best ten made 905, an average for each of 90%, while the entire 10 taking part made the remarkable average of 87 10-19. Ten men from one company—the Carson Guard—made a total of 881, beating the record made by the Nevada team last year in the Inter-State match by three points. Our citizens feel greatly elated over yesterday's work, and have every reason to hope that victory will again perch upon the banner of the Nevada team this year. The score is appended:

Burke.....	44	49-93
Thaxter.....	47	46-93
Galusha.....	44	48-92
Cowling.....	44	37-91
Lord.....	42	48-90
Borges.....	43	47-90
Cheney.....	42	47-89
Little.....	43	46-89
Saffell.....	45	44-89
Harrington.....	42	47-89
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### Death of James A. Landerdale.

The San Jose papers contain a long account of the sickness, death and burial of James A. Landerdale, which occurred in San Francisco last Wednesday.

Mr. Landerdale was a brother of Mrs. Haile, one of the most faithful teachers in the Reno public schools. The death of this brother prevented Mrs. Haile from being present last Monday at the opening of the school.

Mr. Landerdale was an exceptionally bright young man, his mother's only son, an elder brother, having preceded him about ten months ago. He had worked hard for several years to obtain a profession, and would have graduated from a dental college in San Francisco next month, which institution he was attending at the time of his death. The funeral services were held at the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, San Jose, Friday forenoon. Appropriate and eloquent remarks were made by Rev. Dr. Bushnell and also by Dr. Dennis, the Dean of the Dental College of the University of California, of which Mr. Landerdale was a student. Both gentlemen spoke of his many traits, of his purity of character, his geniality and kindness of heart and his intellectual gifts. The relatives, friends and acquaintances of the deceased who were present were deeply affected. The floral offerings were numerous and beautiful, the most conspicuous one being a floral pillow tendered as a last tribute by his fellow students, many of whom attended the funeral. The pallbearers were Drs. W. F. Pratt, H. M. Sylvester, W. H. Symonds, A. G. Gleaves, F. L. Argall, and M. J. Sullivan. The body of this young man, whose death is widely lamented, was interred in Oak Hill Cemetery.

### Important to Veteran Officers.

Captain Mullan, State Agent for Nevada in Washington, has addressed a communication to Adjutant General Laughlin, calling his attention to a recent Act of Congress "To provide for the muster and pay of certain officers and enlisted men of the volunteer forces." In explanation of this law Captain Mullan states that many officers of the late war received their commissions and entered upon the discharge of their duties, but for various reasons, not their own fault, failed to be mustered, and did not receive the full pay of the rank to which their commissions entitle them. Many others failed to receive their commissions because they were not accessible, while others were in hospital or in prison, and, therefore, neither received their commissions nor entered upon their duties. The law in question provides for paying to each officer of the classes embraced within its provisions, whose commission was issued by proper authority, the difference between the pay he actually received and that of the rank of his commission. Officers who believe themselves entitled to pay under this Act should give the following information:

First, their full military history, with rank, company and regiment; second, the dates between which pay is claimed; third, the reasons why there was no muster; fourth, whether the duties of the rank were actually performed during the period for which pay is claimed, and send their discharges, commissions, muster-out rolls and other papers to ascertain from these the validity of their claims. If the officers who rendered the services are dead, the heirs or personal representatives are entitled to the benefit of this law.

The firm of Lonkey & Smith, engaged in the lumber business at Verdi and elsewhere, has been dissolved, Smith retiring from the firm.

## WESTERN NEVADA.

How it Looks to One From the Great East.

A correspondent of the Battle Mountain Messenger writes the subjoined impressions of places and things in the western part of the State:

### LOVELOCKS.

There is a nice town building up at this point, which is destined to become large and flourishing, as it will be surrounded by one of the best agricultural districts in the State, besides good mines are near, that will, it is believed, aid materially in its support.

### WADSWORTH.

Here the railroad company has recently built a fine depot, and since the destruction of much of the old part of the town by fire, the business has been gathering around the new depot and round houses, which is a more desirable spot for the town, as it is elevated from the river bottom. This town will at least hold its own, being the end of a division, and will receive more or less support from the mines and agriculture.

### RENO.

Bids fair to become the metropolis of the State. It is centrally located with convenient railways extending to all parts, tapping both mines and timber forests, and is surrounded by a rich agricultural region, and boasting of the finest river in the world, flowing as clear as a crystal from the granite mountains of the Sierras, Reno should, in the near future, become a manufacturing city.

### CARSON.

The Capital of the State contains the U. S. Mint, State and U. S. Land offices, State Prison, a good State Library, and various other important institutions. The visitor at the capital is at once struck with the comfortable, pleasant and orderly kept depot of the V. & T. R. R. As usual the officers about the Capital are faithful to duty, and merit the approbation of their constituents.

### STATE PRISON.

Mr. Bell, the Warden, accompanied the writer through the various wards of the prison. We found every department, dining room, cells, commissary department, kitchen, closets and all in healthy order. The prisoners appeared to be under perfect subjection as we witnessed their march from the dining room to their working departments. We went through the boot and shoe establishment, where we saw perfect order and fine work. We also inspected closely the wonders to be seen upon the stone-quarry beds within the prison yards, and found that some new discoveries had been made since our visit two years ago. But these wonders are too much to speak of now; suffice to say, Mr. Bell has in some of his new excavations unearthed animal bones smiting the tracks to be seen upon the clay bed at the bottom of the excavation, more than twenty feet below the surface, proving indisputably the tracks to be those of both quadrupeds and bipeds, men, birds and dogs. But at what age of the world animals roamed upon that sub-stratum no man can tell.

We met among the officers of the prison, several of our old friends, Jeff Work, C. H. Stoddard, and Mr. Jenkins.

### VIRGINIA.

This great and noble city, resting and depending upon the wailing Comstock, is beyond prediction. Hope still lingers and a spark begins to burn from the lower levels, and it is the prayer of the writer that the many destitute families compelled to hold on may yet see good days in Virginia.

We saw crops good everywhere, and slowly the political pot begins to boil in Western Nevada. Times are dull in the West, as elsewhere in the State.

### THE VERDI AFFRAY.

Judge Borman, who came down from Verdi yesterday, says that from all he could learn from eye-witnesses to the shooting affray which occurred there the day before, the shooting of Belcher by Indian Bob was wholly unjustifiable. The Indian and Belcher had a difficulty over a game of cards, which had been settled, and Belcher had walked into the hotel and was quietly sitting in a chair, when the Indian came in and without a word of warning shot him in his chair and then ran. Some one shouted murder, which attracted the attention of Ben Bacon, who rushed to the door of his office, and seeing the fleeing Indian, ordered him to stop, when the Indian opened fire on Bacon.

At this Bacon stepped into his office, got his Winchester rifle, and by a well-directed shot brought the Indian to a halt. Bacon was undoubtedly justifiable in doing as he did, and if Judge Borman be not mistaken in his version of the case, it is unfortunate that Bacon's aim had not been a little more steady.

### First Grade Certificate.

The Winnemucca Silver State gives one of our boys the following kindly notice:

Fred L. Gould, one of the young men who was here several months since to pass an examination for the West Point cadetship, but was called home to Reno on the occasion of the death of his mother, and consequently failed to be admitted, has been granted a first-grade teacher's certificate by the Washoe county Board of School Examiners. While here in Winnemucca he made many warm friends, who will be glad to learn that the Fates are not always against him, and will congratulate him on securing his teacher's certificate.

### K. of F.

Supreme Chancellor, John Van Valkenburg, of the Order of Knights of Pythias, will visit the Pacific Coast during the month of April next. The Knights of Nevada are now arranging to give him a royal reception.

## CARSON'S LATEST.

The Divorce Suit of Coffin vs. Coffin.

The upper circles at the Capital of the State are intensely excited over promised developments in the suit for divorce commenced by United States District Attorney, Tremont N. Coffin, against Helen T. Coffin, his wife, whom he accuses of committing adultery with a noted lawyer of Carson and a prominent sporting man, as well as others, too numerous to mention.

### LOMPOOKS.

Tommy Fischer who has kindly volunteered on several occasions to clean out the jail and jail yard is again on duty. It seems that Tommy in view of his approaching nuptials with a young bride of the Piute persuasion indulged in wine and cake with such reckless immoderation that he was found yesterday morning considerably disengaged and unable to attend the wedding breakfast.

The guests in waiting, Constable Nash and deputy, were deeply mortified and took Thomas before the stern magistrate who after discussing the ups, downs odds and ends of conjugal felicity informed Fischer, with tears in his eyes, that it would be necessary to seclude him from the punch bowl for 60 days. Tommy marched mournfully away declaring his intention of taking part in the St. John canvass when released. A contract of separation has been agreed to by the bride.

### THE JUBILEE SINGERS.

The performance to be given by Lew Johnson's company of Jubilee Singers to-night, is one that lovers of good, old, dixiey music (and who does not love to hear it) cannot afford to miss. The company is composed entirely of colored people—four ladies and five gentlemen. This company has appeared in the very best theaters and before the most refined audiences in the country, and their show here will prove a rich and rare treat. The program will be the same as offered at the Standard Theater, S. F., for two weeks, and anyone who misses seeing them will lose an evening's enjoyment that they cannot afford to lose. It will prove the most entertaining show for all classes that ever visited Reno. The entire press, without an exception, bestow upon them what they term a "deserved meed of praise and approbation."

### A Correction.

Judge Owens, of Franktown, takes exception to an item which appeared in the JOURNAL a few days ago, wherein it was stated that the present Adventist Camp Meeting was the first and only meeting of the kind held in the State. The Judge states in a good natured way that, while it may be the only Camp Meeting ever held in the "State," it is not the only one ever held on Nevada soil. He says that in 1862, in the then Territory of Nevada, the Methodists held a Camp Meeting in the grove at Franktown when the Rev. Peck was the presiding genius. As the Judge is one of the old timers, and rarely ever forgets passing events, the chances are he is correct in this particular. Thanks, Judge, for the correction.

### Death of Mrs. M. T. Barnett.

Mrs. M. T. Barnett, who had been dangerously ill since Sunday, died at 7 o'clock last evening. Deceased was taken with a severe attack of cholera morbus Friday evening and continued to grow worse until Saturday night when she became unconscious. Yesterday she rallied somewhat and hopes were entertained of her recovery, but she soon relapsed into a state of semi-unconsciousness and remained so until death relieved her suffering. She was about 28 years of age and leaves a devoted husband and one child, a bright little girl about twenty months old.

### Sad Indeed.

Yesterday the little child of Frank Toft died at Truckee. It will be remembered that the mother of the child died in Reno several months ago in child birth, at the residence of Mrs. Biggs. Mr. Toft went through to Truckee last evening, and will bring the remains of the child to Reno this morning, in order that it may be buried beside its mother. The funeral will take place from the residence of Mrs. Biggs, on Plaza street, at two o'clock this afternoon.

### Accident to Judge Webster.

Judge Webster met with a painful accident at his ranch Monday night. In walking over some rocks he slipped and fell, striking his knee against a sharp rock and cutting a deep gash of about three inches above the knee-pan, besides spraining his left wrist severely. Dr. Bergman, who dressed his wounds, does not anticipate anything serious as likely to follow.

The JOURNAL is extremely sorry for having stated that Wells Drury, Esq., was the Carson correspondent of the Lyon County Times. Mr. Drury says it is a mistake, and that he is not writing letters to any papers, and when he does write will be perfectly willing to own the authorship of his productions.

## ISAAC BARNETT'S ADVERTISEMENT.

POLITICAL.

**PLATFORM**

—OF THE—

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN PARTY

Adopted by the National Republican Convention at Chicago.

The Republicans of the United States, in National Convention assembled, renew their allegiance to the principles upon which they have triumphed in six successive Presidential elections and congratulate the American people on the attainment of so many results in legislation and administration, by which the Republican party has, after saving the Union, so much to render its institutions just, equal, and democratic, and safeguarded by the embodiment of the best thought and highest purposes of our citizens. The Republican party has gained its strength by a quick and faithful response to the demands of the people for freedom and equality of all men for a united nation, assuring the rights of all citizens, for the elevation of labor, for an honest currency, for equity in legislation and for integrity and accountability in all the departments of the Government; and it accepts anew the duty of leading in the work of progress and reform.

We lament the death of President Garfield, whose sound statesmanship, long conspicuous in Congress, gave promise of a strong and successful administration, promised to be realized during the short period of his office as President of the United States. His untimely and sudden success in war and peace has endeared him to the hearts of the American people. In the administration of President Arthur we recognize a wise, conservative and patriotic policy, under which the country has been blessed with remarkable prosperity. We believe his eminent services entitled him to full credit, will secure the hearty approval of every citizen.

It is the first duty of a good Government to protect the rights and promote the interests of its own people. The largest diversity of industry is most productive of general prosperity and the comfort and independence of the people, the taxpayers, without injuring the laborer or the great productive interests of the country.

We recognize the importance of sheep husbandry in the United States, the serious depression which it is now experiencing, and the danger threatening its future prosperity, and we therefore respect the demands of the representatives of this important agricultural interest.

Resolved, That the duty imposed on foreign wool, in order that such industry shall have full and adequate protection. We therefore demand that the imposition of duties on foreign imports shall be made not for revenue only, but that in raising the requisite revenue for the Government such duties shall be so levied as to afford security to our diversified industries, and to give a stimulus to the right and wages of the laborer, to the end that honest and intelligent labor, as well as capital, may have its just reward, and the laboring man his full share in the national prosperity.

Against the so-called economic system of the Democratic party, which would degrade our labor to a foreign standard, we enter our protest. The Democratic party has failed completely to relieve the people of the burden of unnecessary taxation by a wise reduction of the surplus. The Republican party pledges itself to correct the irregularities of the tariff and reduce the surplus not by the vicious and indiscriminate process of horizontal reduction, but by a judicious and gradual reduction of the taxpayer without injuring the laborer or the great productive interests of the country.

The Republican party favors a policy which shall keep us from entangling alliances with foreign nations and which gives us the right to expect that foreign nations shall refrain from meddling in American affairs.

The policy which seeks peace can trade with all Powers, especially with those of the Western Hemisphere.

We demand the restoration of our navy to its old-time strength and efficiency, that it may in any sea protect the rights of American citizens and the interests of American commerce, and we urge Congress to remove the ban under which American shipping has been depressed, so that it may again be true that we have a commerce.

It is the duty of Congress to enact such laws as shall promptly and effectually suppress the system of polygamy within our Territories, and divorce the political from the ecclesiastical power, and to prohibit the importation of such rights which could be lawfully maintained.

The people of the United States, in their organized capacity, constitute a nation and not a mere confederacy of States. The National Government is supreme within the sphere of its civil duty, and the States have no civil rights which could be lawfully maintained.

We have always recommended the best known to the civilized world, and we urge that efforts should be made to unite all the commercial nations in the establishment of an international standard, and to prohibit the use of the native gold and silver coinage.

The regulation of commerce with foreign nations and between the states is one of the most important prerogatives of the general Government, and the Republican party distinctly announces its purpose to support such legislation as will fully and efficiently appropriate the revenues of the national revenue where the same is not required for the support of the civil service.

The principle of the public regulation of railroad corporations is a wise and salutary one for the protection of all classes of the people, and we favor legislation that shall prevent unjust discrimination and excessive charges for transportation, and that shall secure to the people of the West, alike the fair and equal protection of the laws.

We favor the establishment of a national bureau of labor, the enforcement of the eight-hour law, and a wise and judicious system of general education by adequate appropriations from the national revenue where the same is needed.

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We believe that everywhere the protection accorded to citizens of American birth must be secured to citizens by American adoption, and we favor the settlement of national differences by international arbitration.

The Republican party, having its birth in a hatred of slave labor and its motto that all men may be truly free and equal, is unhesitatingly opposed to any workingmen in competition with any form of servile labor, whether at home or abroad. In this spirit we denounce the importation of contract labor, whether from Europe or Asia, as an offense against the spirit of American institutions, and we oppose any measure to sustain the present law restraining Chinese immigration and to provide such further legislation as is necessary to carry out its purposes.

The reform of the civil service auspiciously begun under Republican administration should be completed by the next session of Congress. The reform system already established by law is to all great intents and purposes irreconcilable. The spirit and purpose of the reform should be observed in all executive appointments and all laws at variance with the object of existing reform legislation should be repealed, to the end that the dangers to free institutions which lurk in the power of official patronage may be wisely and effectively avoided.

The public lands are a heritage of the people of the United States and should be reserved, as far as possible, for small holdings by actual settlers. We are opposed to the acquisition of large tracts of these lands by corporations or individuals, especially when the same are in the hands of non-resident aliens, and we will endeavor to obtain such legislation as will tend to correct this evil. We demand of Congress the speedy forfeiture of all land grants which have lapsed by reason of non-compliance with the acts of incorporation, in all cases where there has been no attempt in good faith to perform the conditions of such grants.

The protection of our natural resources and the maintenance of a free ballot, honest counts and correct returns. We denounce the fraud and violence practiced by the Democratic party in the Southern States, by which the will of the voter is defeated, as dangerous to the permanence of our free institutions, and we solemnly declare that the Democratic party is guilty of the receipt of the fruits of such fraud and violence. We extend to the Republicans of the South, regardless of their former party affiliations, our cordial sympathy, and pledge to our most earnest efforts to promote their cause and their legislation as will ever color the full and complete recognition, protection and exaltation of his civil and political rights.

Appointments by the President to offices in the Territories should be made from bona fide,

POLITICAL.

POLITICAL.

**REPUBLICAN**  
State Convention

citizens and residents of the Territories wherein they are to serve.

The grateful thanks of the American people are due to the Union soldiers and sailors of the late war, and the Republican party has pledged to brook no criticism of the conduct of all who were disabled and for the widows and orphans of those who died in the war. The Republican party also pledges itself to the repeal of the limitation contained in the Arrears of Pensions Act of 1879, so that all invalid soldiers shall share alike and their pensions begin within the date of disability or discharge and not with the date of the application.

**THE PLATFORM**  
OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY  
OF THE STATE OF NEVADA,

Adopted at the State Convention Held at Virginia City on April 30, 1884.

The Republican party of Nevada, in convention assembled reaffirm their devotion to the principles of the great National Republican party, and reiterate its faith in its ability to carry on the General Government in the same spirit of intelligence and prudence, respect for human rights and regard for the interests and dignity of labor which have characterized its history for more than a quarter of a century.

Resolved, That the wise, considerate and judicious administration of President Arthur commands the entire confidence and support of the intelligent people.

Resolved, That the Republican party has at all times been, and still is, the friend and protector of labor, and as such considers the advent of the Chinese race into this country dangerous and imminent to the deserved success and prosperity of American laborers, and still pledges itself to advocate and favor such a line of legislation as will afford protection to the interests of labor, and while the recent law of Congress restricting the immigration of the Chinese has approved itself to the people, we demand that it be supplemented by such further legislation as may not only be necessary to attain the object in view, but also prohibit the wide importation of persons on contract of labor from countries of origin.

Resolved, That in view of the increased prosperity of the people at large in a great degree consequent upon the wise and settled policy of the Government, we deem it impossible at present to attempt any change in the revenue and tariff laws now in force.

Resolved, That the reduction in duties on foreign wool, in the amount of twenty-five cents per pound, in March, 1883, resulted in popularizing the importation of wool growing in the United States and in transferring the same to foreign nations, and we demand the restoration of the wool tariff of 1883 at the earliest possible moment.

Resolved, That gold and silver have existed and formed the monetary circulation of the world since the earliest recorded history, that the agitation against silver threatening to destroy its value and use as money is a blunder and a crime, which can only result in a destruction of values without any compensation, doubling the purchasing power of gold for the exclusive benefit of the interest bearing capital class, and that the time has come of breaking up, diminishing their wages and injuring the producing and taxpaying classes. We declare that silver being a product of our labor and capital as well as gold, its demonetization is unnecessary, unwise, unjust, and pernicious and that the present law ordaining the co-migration of gold and silver should be set aside.

Resolved, That we demand of Congress the exercise of all its constitutional power for the speedy suppression of polygamy in the Territory of Utah.

Resolved, That we demand that every citizen shall be protected in his constitutional right to bear arms in defense of his country, and that the laws which seek peace can trade with all Powers, especially with those of the Western Hemisphere.

We demand the restoration of our navy to its old-time strength and efficiency, that it may in any sea protect the rights of American citizens and the interests of American commerce, and we urge Congress to remove the ban under which American shipping has been depressed, so that it may again be true that we have a commerce.

It is the duty of Congress to enact such laws as shall promptly and effectually suppress the system of polygamy within our Territories, and divorce the political from the ecclesiastical power, and to prohibit the importation of such rights which could be lawfully maintained.

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The reform of the civil service auspiciously begun under Republican administration should be completed by the next session of Congress. The reform system already established by law is to all great intents and purposes irreconcilable. The spirit and purpose of the reform should be observed in all executive appointments and all laws at variance with the object of existing reform legislation should be repealed, to the end that the dangers to free institutions which lurk in the power of official patronage may be wisely and effectively avoided.

The public lands are a heritage of the people of the United States and should be reserved, as far as possible, for small holdings by actual settlers. We are opposed to the acquisition of large tracts of these lands by corporations or individuals, especially when the same are in the hands of non-resident aliens, and we will endeavor to obtain such legislation as will tend to correct this evil. We demand of Congress the speedy forfeiture of all land grants which have lapsed by reason of non-compliance with the acts of incorporation, in all cases where there has been no attempt in good faith to perform the conditions of such grants.

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The public lands are a heritage of the people of the United States and should be reserved, as far as possible, for small holdings by actual settlers. We are opposed to the acquisition of large tracts of these lands by corporations or individuals, especially when the same are in the hands of non-resident aliens, and we will endeavor to obtain such legislation as will tend to correct this evil. We demand of Congress the speedy forfeiture of all land grants which have lapsed by reason of non-compliance with the acts of incorporation, in all cases where there has been no attempt in good faith to perform the conditions of such grants.

We favor the establishment of a national bureau of labor, the enforcement of the eight-hour law, and a wise and judicious system of general education by adequate appropriations from the national revenue where the same is needed.

We believe that everywhere the protection accorded to citizens of American birth must be secured to citizens by American adoption, and we favor the settlement of national differences by international arbitration.

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